(Br.) Symonds,
2944, Nov. 8, 1870.

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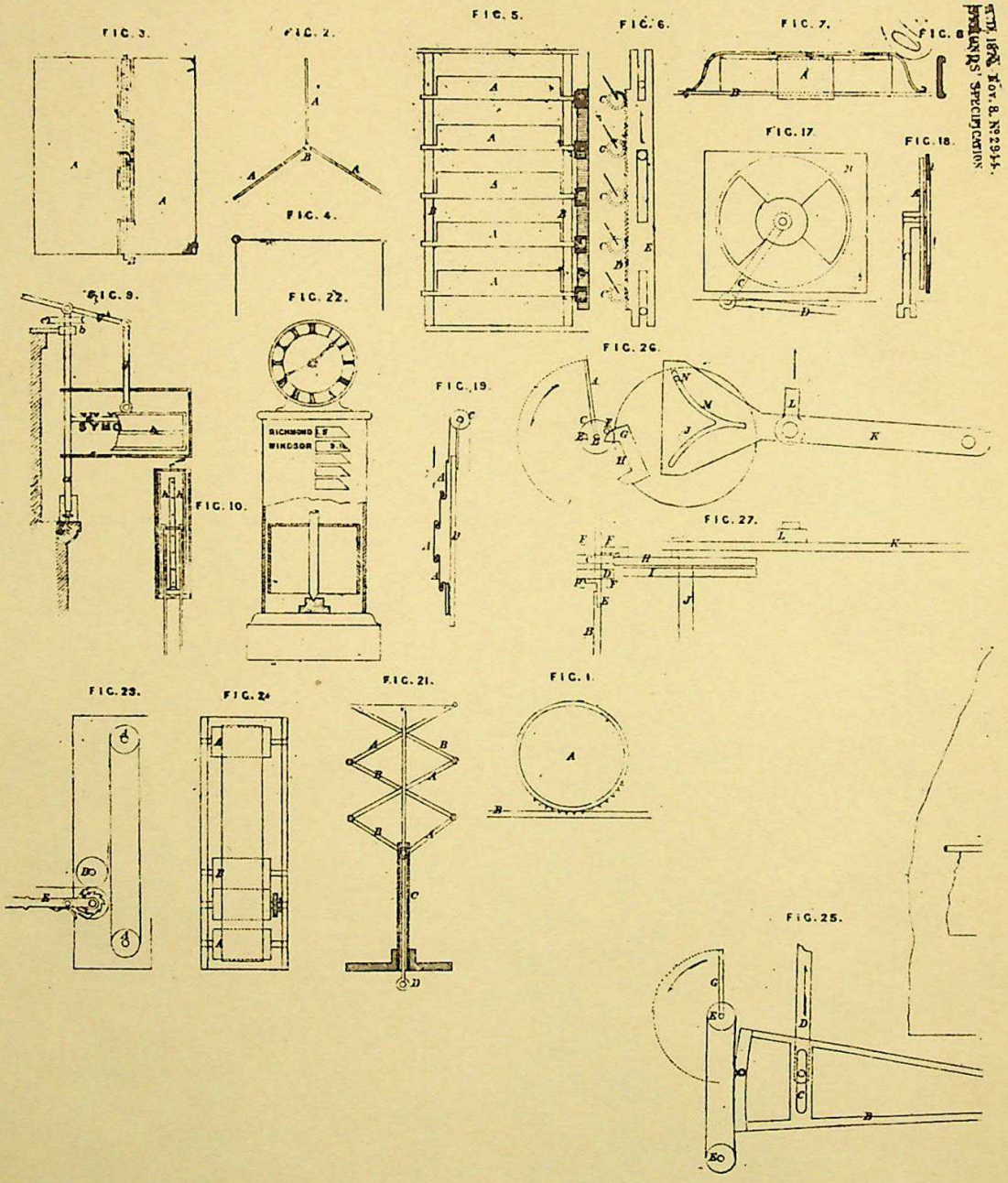

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Symonds, (Br.)
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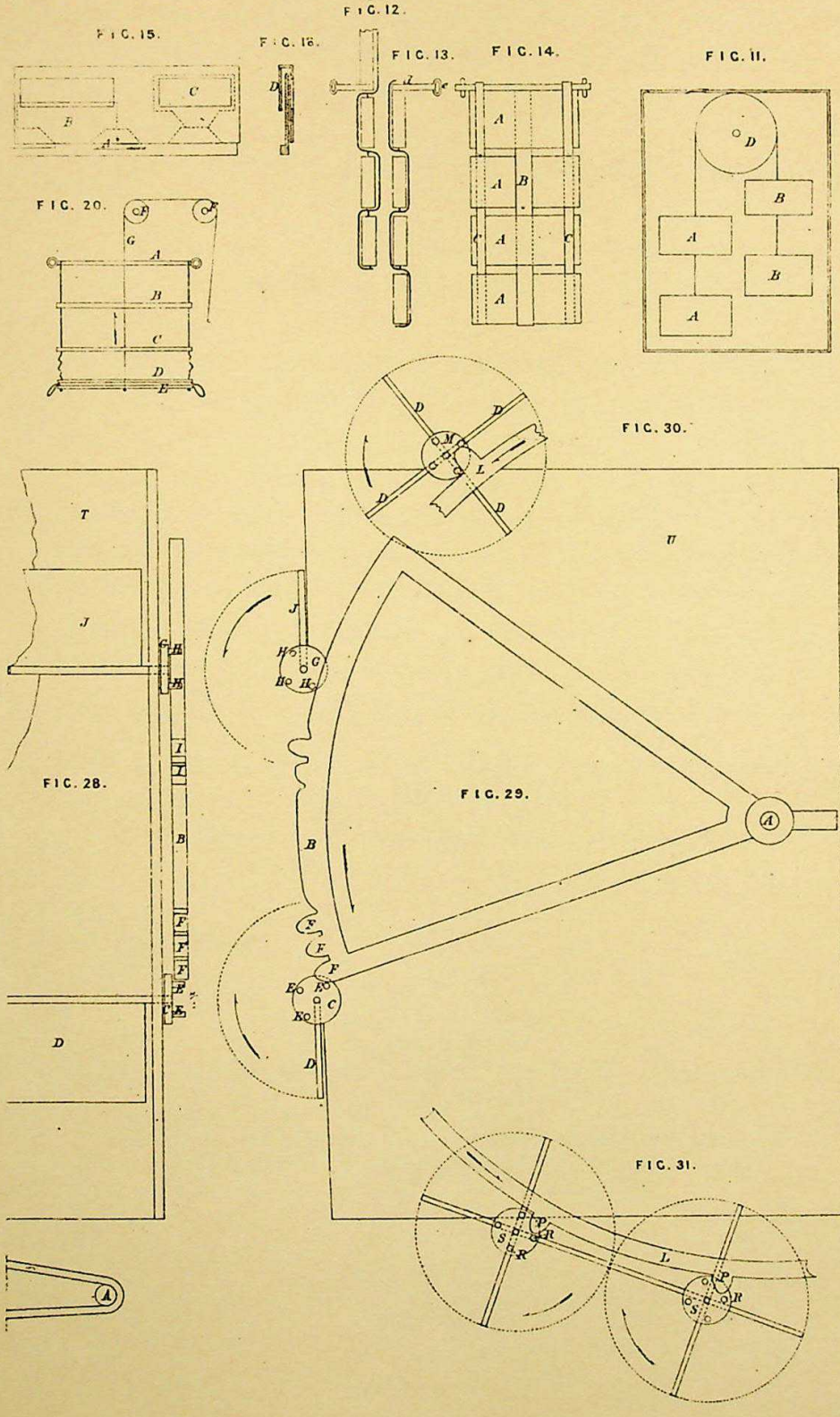

A.D.1870, 8*th* NOVEMBER. N° 2944.

Advertising.

LETTERS PATENT to Henry Cyrus Symons, of 2, George Street, Blackfriars Road, in the County of Surrey, Engineer, for the Invention of "IMPROVEMENTS IN ADVERTISING, AND APPARATUS CONNECTED THEREWITH."

Sealed the 10th February 1871, and dated the 8th November 1870.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by the said Henry Cyrus Symons at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his Petition, on the 8th November 1870.

I, HENRY CYRUS SYMONS, of 2, George Street, Blackfriars Road, in the County of Surrey, Engineer, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention for "IMPROVEMENTS IN ADVERTISING, AND APPARATUS CONNECTED THEREWITH," to be as follows:—

My Invention consists of certain novel means hereafter described to be used either together or separately for advertising, displaying, and indicating.

The first part refers to means for making advertisments, programmes, and other matter more distinct than other advertisments by embossing,

stamping, perforating, or coloring that part of the sheet which contains or surrounds such advertisments.

The apparatus I employ for stamping or embossing is as follows :—In the space or column dividing the advertisments I fix with the type of a printing press a metallic strip cut on its edge like an embossing die and placed somewhat lower than the face of the type so as to just escape the inking apparatus, and having its counterpart attached to the cylinder of the press. By substituting stamps or punches for the above-named embossing dies the paper or other material may be stamped, punched, or perforated according to the pattern employed.

Sometimes to make a special and distinguishing mark upon advertisments I employ the apparatus similar to that before described, or I print it by the use of type secured not in a column, as in the ordinary way of printing, but in a frame or number of frames making up a column or a portion thereof so that one or more of the same may be unlocked or removed without disturbing the adjoining, whereby a portion of the type may be differently colored, changed, or inverted for making the special or distinguishing mark required.

To improve the means of advertising by changeable surfaces or devices I employ a metallic or other book constructed by framework to hold plates or sheets lettered on one or two sides, and capable of being turned over like the leaves of a book. Such sheets may be suspended either horizontally or vertically by pivots, hinges, bands, or other suitable connections on one edge so as to turn freely when pulled from one side to the other. On being so turned, either by hand or suitable intermittent or automatic mechanism, each page would present a new reading of the advertisment or a separate advertisment. Or a series of words or devices may be arranged some fixed on the frame and some on the pages. I make another arrangement for displaying advertisments and like matters by placing in a frame one or more swinging plates vertically, horizontally, or at any angle according to the letters to be read and position or place in which the frame may be fixed, for example in a frame of a size sufficient to hold four words or lines I apply one plate and thus provide for reading six words or lines, viz., to read "Symons' Sewing Machines, London," changing to "Symons' Patent Driver, London," I pivot the plate horizontally, when up it shews the word "Patent," when lowered the word "Machines," the other words "Sewing" and "Driver" being fixed on the frame. By placing a series

of such plates acting in like manner or all in one frame a variety of changes may be made. In some cases I employ a bellows, fan, or lazy-tongs action so that by the expanding and contracting of such mechanism attention will be drawn to the advertisments and like matters on the surfaces or coverings of the bellows, fans, or lazy-tongs. In other cases plates or devices may be caused to turn on a joint or to vibrate one one behind another for interchanging the words or devices; or instead of vibrating one behind another the plates may slide horizontally, vertically, or at any angle one behind another; or instead of sliding may be constructed to turn down one on the other by the action of bands. By a proper selection of apparatus I am enabled by means of rods, poles, frames, and the like to advertise on places not hitherto available. For the distribution of printed matter on paper or other material I attach a frame to any place convenient for persons to observe it. It may be printed in a long strip and perforated or partly cut for parting, or a number of sheets stitched or otherwise joined together representing a series of books. By pulling one such book from the rest it will part at the weakest place. These books or strips are coiled upon rollers to keep them in place, and one end passed for delivery between india-rubber rollers, which by suitable gearing roll out just the length of one book by the pull or turn of a handle or lever. I can then push out a book, card, circular, or other printed matter ready prepared for taking away. By such printed matter hanging down or lying on a shelf so as to be easily seen and taken away, and the act of taking one away by moving a lever forcing the next book into place, this mode of advertising is made attractive and economical. Advertisements for one person or several, or devices, announcements, notices, orders, tickets, programmes, patterns, samples, and the like may be rolled out this way with despatch and economy.

An advertising pillar or frame made according to my Invention and adapted to show time tables, notices, programmes, and advertisments would be of great public utility. For example at a railway station a pillar surmounted by a clock and a time table in connection therewith and worked by the clock so as to bring the figures printed opposite an opening in the pillar may shew the times for departure and arrival of trains. As the trains pass out the figures corresponding to them will also pass so that no figures may be seen except those for the next trains. Thus the public may see without the trouble of search when the trains for various places are to leave or arrive. I place on or within the pillar

any of the advertising contrivances before described, so that persons may see the various advertisments or notices or remove them for perusal at leisure. Where suitable, instead of time tables programmes of performances or business notices may be displayed by clock motion. The above mechanical contrivances when suitable may be carried by a man in place of show boards, but for economy may be placed on a street organ or like instrument, the turning of the handle giving the required motion for displaying the advertisements; the motion may also be obtained from the wheels of carriages by road or rail, or by the opening or closing of doors, or by pressing the foot on a lever, the wheels of carriages depressing a lever in the act of passing; the action of the tide, or rivers, or of water from pipes, or steam or gas acting on suitable mechanism will also effect the desired purpose; manual labor may be employed to work a large number of advertisments in a railway station or other suitable place, or I first apply the power thus obtained to the raising of weights or compressing of springs or air, and I regulate the rate of expending the power thus obtained by a revolving fan by the intermittent action of valves for air or water or by other wel known means. The advertisements or devices may be interally or externally illuminated.

SPECIFICATION in pursuance of the conditions of the Letters Patent, filed by the said Henry Cyrus Symons in the Great Seal Patent Office on the 8th May 1871.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, I, Henry Cyrus Symons, of 2, George Street, Blackfriars Road, in the County of Surrey, Engineer, send greeting.

WHEREAS Her most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria, by Her Letters Patent, bearing date the Eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy, in the thirty-fourth year of Her reign, did, for Herself, Her heirs and successors, give and grant unto me, the said Henry Cyrus Symons, Her special licence that I, the said Henry Cyrus Symons, my executors, administrators, and assigns, or such others as I, the said Henry Cyrus Symons, my executors, administrators, and assigns, should at any time agree with, and no others, from time to time and at all times thereafter

during the term therein expressed, should and lawfully might make, use, exercise, and vend, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and Isle of Man, an Invention for "IMPROVEMENTS IN ADVERTISING AND APPARATUS CONNECTED THEREWITH," upon the condition (amongst others) that I, the said Henry Cyrus Symons, my executors or administrators, by an instrument in writing under my, or their, or one of their hands and seals, should particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the said Invention, and in what manner the same was to be performed, and cause the same to be filed in the Great Seal Patent Office within six calendar months next and immediately after the date of the said Letters Patent.

NOW KNOW YE, that I, the said Henry Cyrus Symons, do hereby declare the nature of my said Invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement, reference being had to the accompanying Drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon, that is to say:—

My Invention consists of certain novel means hereafter described to be used either together or separately for advertising, displaying, and indicating.

The first part refers to means for making some advertisments, programmes, and other matter more distinct than others by embossing, stamping, perforating, or coloring that part of the sheet which contains or surrounds such advertisements, the perforations also facilitating the removal of them.

The apparatus I employ for stamping or embossing is as follows:— In the space or column dividing the advertisements I fix a metallic strip, cut on its edge like an embossing die along with the type of a printing press, the said metallic strip being placed somewhat lower than the face of the type so as to just escape the inking apparatus and having its counterpart attached to the cylinder of the press. By substituting stamps or punches for the above-named embossing dies the paper or other material may be stamped or perforated according to the pattern employed.

Fig. 1 shews one arrangement for carrying this part of my Invention into effect. A is the cylinder of a printing press which has perforating punches here shewn distributed over part of the circumference; B represents the type. The punches may be arranged in such a manner

on the cylinder as to perforate over, across, or round, or partly round the advertisement. Sometimes to make a special and distinguishing mark upon advertisements I employ an apparatus similar to that before described, or I print it by the use of type secured not in a column, as in the ordinary way of printing, but in a frame or frames making up a column or a portion thereof so that one or more of the same may be unlocked or removed without disturbing the adjoining, whereby a portion of the type may be differently colored, changed, marked, or inverted for making the distinguishing mark required. To get the advertisements close together when such advertisement is put in a frame I make the latter thin on the edges, make up the strength at the bottom, and shorten the type used in such a frame accordingly. In order to print long bands which by means of perforations across at certain intervals can be separated into a number of advertisments, notices, or tickets I place the type on one cylinder and the punches on the other. Printing in this manner is not new, but the application of perforating instruments thereto is new to the best of my knowledge. The application of the long bands referred to will be described with reference to the third part of my Invention.

The second part of my Invention refers to certain mechanical contrivances as hereafter described for displaying and moving advertisments, time tables, programmes, notices, and signboards, and consists essentially in the application of changeable surfaces, all as herein-after described. Fig. 2 is a plan, and Fig. 3 is a side view of a frame to contain advertisements. It consists of plates A, A, A, hinged on to one common rod B. The number of plates may be varied as desired; they are capable of being turned over like the leaves of a book, and are by preference made of thin sheet iron japanned, but they may be made of frame or wirework suitably covered with paper or other material, or the paper or tablets may be inserted between frames. The pages may be removed, added to, or changed at pleasure. The apparatus may be worked by hand or by the motors herein-after described. For this purpose I in some cases place pulleys on the hinge rod B, connect them with the leaves or tablets, and transmit motion to them by means of cams, wheel gearing, or belting as herein-after described.

Fig. 4 shews another arrangement of plates hinged at the edges. These apparatus may be carried as may be found most convenient and arranged either vertically or horizontally.

I would here observe that in order to avoid repetition in this description the various parts of mechanism will as far as convenient be described separately; their application, combination, and material will in practice be determined by the size, position, and nature of the advertisements or notices; special adaptations will only be described when necessary to render the Invention more easily understood.

Fig. 5 is a front view, and Fig. 6 is a side view of an apparatus consisting of a series (here five) of movable flaps A which are arranged in and partly cover the space contained within a frame B. The axes of these flaps work in bearings on the frame B, and may have pulleys to be worked by chains or belts, or crank pins to be worked by rods; but I prefer to arrange them as shewn, viz., having tooth wheels C which gear into a rack D on the movable slide E, and thus receive motion from the same. The flaps A are covered with words or devices and show different readings when one side or the other is exposed to view, or instead of flaps I mount a three or more sided body or frame on each axle, the said axle having an intermittent rotary motion.

Fig. 7 is a front view, and Fig. 8 an end view of a sliding arrangement. A is the sliding tablet, and B the frame on which it is free to slide. The words or devices on the sliding tablet are always visible, but the body of the frame covered by the tablet is hidden. The body of the frame may be covered with words or devices. Such frames, singly or in a series may be carried by a man instead of the ordinary boards, or they may be displayed in suitable places, such as on omnibuses.

Fig. 9 is a side elevation, and Fig. 10 a plan of an apparatus more particularly applicable for a signboard over a shop window or door. It consists of a gas pipe *a* having a hydraulic or stuffing box joint below where it is connected to the gas supply pipe so that it can turn on its axis, its upper part fitting in a bearing bracket *b*. It has a pulley *c* which can receive an intermittent oscillating motion. It has also a branch pipe *d* with several burners or jets in a box *e*, *e*. The sides of this box have names or devices cut out in them like stencil plates, which names or devices may be read by night when the gas jets are lighted. Two slides *h* with differently colored glass may be raised or lowered as regards the stencilled part of the box so as to show one or other colour by means of rods *f*, *f*, and levers *g*, *g*. Instead of glass slides the combustion of metals may be used inside the box to produce the coloring effect.

Fig. 11 represents a frame or plate having openings to correspond with tablets A, A, and B, B, connected together by a belt or chain passing over a pulley D. As the tablets are moved up and down they appear in front of the openings in the frame, and thus display changing advertisements.

Figs. 12 and 13 show in side elevation, and Fig. 14 in front view another apparatus for advertising purposes constructed on a principle resembling a well-known child's toy.

A, A, A, A, are four tablets fastened along the middle by a band B, and other two bands C, C, along each edge. A spindle *d* to which is attached a crank *e* carries the bands and tablets. When turning the crank in the direction shown in Fig. 12, the tablets are moved so as to show one side of them, and when turned in the opposite direction, as shown in Fig. 13, they show the other side. By placing advertisements on a series of such tablets and working them by my mechanism or by ordinary hand power such advertisements are made attractive.

Fig. 15 is a front view, and Fig. 16 a vertical cross section of another apparatus, consisting of a sliding connecting rod A, which has inclines (here shown too steep for actual work) which on being pushed against the tablets B and C, having similar inclined edges causes them to rise and rest on the flat part of the wedge shaped top or to fall. When pushed in the direction shown by the arrow the tablet C will be lowered and the tablet B will be raised. The frame has openings to correspond with the tablets and has advertisements or devices displayed on the back D which are visible when the tablets are down. The same object may be accomplished by cam motion instead.

Fig. 17 is a front view, and Fig. 18 a side elevation of a vibrating table A and frame B. The former is here shown circular, and the latter with sector shaped openings, as shown in Fig. 17. Other shaped openings and at greater distance apart may however be used. The tablet turns on a centre supported in or on the frame, and has a vibratory motion imparted to it by means of a crank arm C and its connecting rod D, whereby advertisements are suitably changed and displayed, or it may have an intermittent rotary motion by means of ratchet wheel and pawl. Instead of a plate-shaped tablet I sometimes use a drum or cylinder covered by another outer drum or cylinder having slotted or other openings therein to correspond with the position of letters or

devices in the inner drum. When illuminating this apparatus internally I attract attention by making one of the cylinders revolve or both of them in opposite directions.

Fig. 19 is a side view of a frame B with movable plates or tablets A, A, clipped together and here shown suspended by a belt passing over a pulley C. The plates A fold up so to say one behind the other.

Fig. 20 represents the skeleton of an apparatus to be covered with suitable fabric bearing the devices or advertisements. The top piece A is a fixture, the others B, C, D, and E are movable; F, F, are pulleys over which passes a cord G passing through A, B, C, and D, and fastened to E. On pulling the cord G the pieces E, D, C, and B are successively brought close to A, and vice versâ. This action attracts attention by closing or opening the advertisements displayed on the covering between each two pieces. The outside cords have knots on which the pieces B, C, D, and E rest to keep them at proper distance apart. In some cases I use a series of flaps or tablets hinged together at alternate edges. A cord fastened to the uppermost and passing over a pulley forms the means for raising or opening the series so as to form one extended surface for displaying advertisements on the same. Or a series of boards or tablets fitted each at its upper edge with a pulley may be raised or lowered by a cord passing over a fixed pulley, then under the pulley on one of the boards, then over another fixed pulley, then under the pulley of the next board, and so on, its end being fixed. Or the boards may be arranged and worked horizontally by having each a rope or rod passing through rings on the upper edge.

Fig. 21 represents a folding frame. The bars A and B are connected by joints on the lazy-tongs action. They are covered with advertisements or devices, and the frame may be expanded or folded by pulling the rod C by hand or power. The rod D passes through the hollow pillar C; the lower end of the frame is jointed to the pillar, as shown. Instead of having a central rod the frame may be made to slide by means of rings on a pole.

In most of the apparatus just described the ordinary letters may be used, but I sometimes make use of letters separate from the board to which they are attached by pins or wires attached separately to each letter or passing across the series so that they can assume any desired angle to the board in order to suit the angle of vision.

Fig. 22 represents a clock on a hollow pillar intended for a railway station. The pillar contains a vertical slowly revolving spindle worked by the clock, and having one or more drums with programmes for business, or entertainments, or time tables, or figures denoting times of departure or arrival or both of various trains marked on or attached thereto, while the outside of the pillar contains the corresponding announcements, or the termini, or names of trains. Thus the figures 8·5 denotes the time of departure for a train to Richmond, and the clock indicates that it has gone two minutes ago.

Any other suitable combination to show the passenger at a glance may be used; for instance, the names of the stations may be placed on the revolving drum and the figures on the pillar. Such apparatus may be made for rooms on a small scale and with magnifying glass opposite the names or figures. The sides of the pillar may conveniently be used for advertisements.

The third part of my Invention consists of apparatus for distributing books, bills, notices, tickets, and the like. I make it in the shape of a frame fitted internally with one or more rollers on which are coiled books, bills, or other like matter connected together so as to form a band by stitching, gumming, or other convenient means of fastening; or I employ a band printed, embossed, or ornamented as required and perforated with holes or slits at intervals so as to part or break off easily there. When placed in a public thoroughfare or place a person passing may easily tear a ticket or bill off the band.

Fig. 23 is a side view, and Fig. 24 is a front view of an apparatus made according to this part of my Invention. The belt is here coiled round a pair of rollers A, A, the end passing off between two other rollers B and C, one or both of which may be made of or covered with elastic material. On the spindle of the roller C there is a ratchet and pawl lever E. On dropping the same a certain length of band is pulled through the rollers B and C, so that a passer-by can tear off a ticket. In some cases however the front of the box is covered by a glass slide connected to the pawl lever in such a way that when the lever is raised the glass slide is raised also, whereby the front is opened, and a ticket may now be torn off. On letting go of the lever it falls, the glass slide with it, and the ratchet wheel is turned so as to pull out another ticket, and so on. A spring or weight or the weight of the lever itself tends to bring the lever down.

Symons' Improvements in Apparatus for Advertising.

The fourth part of my Invention refers to motive power mechanism for working the apparatus herein-before described or combinations thereof.

Fig. 25 shows a belt movement for turning the axle or spindle of tablets, or a series of such placed either near each other or at a greater distance apart, and either horizontally or vertically or at such an angle as may suit the various positions in which the tablets are placed. A is the axle for the beam B, which has a slot C for a pin on the end of a connecting rod D to work in. On the curved end of the beam a belt or cord is fixed passing round the pulleys E and F so as to turn them along with the tablets connected thereto. The arrows show the direction of the motion of one tablet G and the connecting rod C.

Fig. 26 shows a plan, and Fig. 27 a side view of an arrangement for turning over the tablets in succession. The axle B has a tablet A and pinions C and D gearing into wheels H and I on the spindle J. There is here only shown one attachment E for connecting the pinion to its respective tablet; F, F, are pins projecting above the pinion C and below the pinion D, and worked by the toothpiece G so that the pinion C turns as shown in the direction of the arrow. The wheels H and I have teeth only on a part of their circumference, corresponding to a suitable part of the circumference of the pinions, say about one half of the latter, and the toothpiece by coming in contact with the pins F on the pinions causes the latter to turn and then to enter into gear with their respective tooth wheels. When a pinion has been turned the distance measured by the toothed part of the wheel in gear with it, it comes to a standstill while the wheel continues to turn, so that while the wheels are in motion the pinions are sometimes at rest and sometimes in motion. The wheel H is here shown in gear with its pinion while the wheel I presents the plain part of its circumference to its pinion and is out of gear with it. The wheels are fixed on a spindle J which may be turned by a crank pin working in a slot at the end of a connecting rod. It is here here shown as worked from a beam K receiving up and down motion from a connecting rod L. The outer end of the beam has a curved double slot M in which the crank pin N on the wheel H works. The pin may be fitted with a friction roller. The consequence of this form of slot is that the wheels are made to move more than half a turn if desired all according to the stroke of the beam. If the slot be continued outward in a curve from the centre joint of the beam, the latter

may have a longer stroke and the pin N along with its wheel be at rest during part of same. While the ordinary arrangement of connecting rod working a crank pin without a complete revolution cannot move it one half a revolution, this arrangement gives a greater part of a revolution and provides for a pause in the motion also.

Fig. 28 is a front view, and Fig. 29 a side view of a mechanism intended to be worked by clockwork or other power. A is the centre or shaft, and B the beam working round it, for instance, by means of a connecting rod with a pin at its end to work in a slot in the beam as shewn at Fig. 25; C is a pinion for working a tablet or tablets D, and has pins E, E, E, gearing into teeth on the beam B. The upper pinion G has also pins H, H, H, gearing into the teeth on the beam. When the latter is moved down it causes the tablet D to be reversed, and then put at rest while the beam travels on. On the return stroke the beam will move the pinion C again and subsequently turn the pinion G, thus turning over the tablet J which will remain at rest till the beam goes down again, the plain part of the sweep of the beam being in the meantime in contact with a stud on the pinion to prevent the tablet from falling.

Fig. 30 is a part plan view of a mechanism with revolving intermittent motion, shewing part of a wheel L here shown with its centre at A, Fig. 29. The wheel has a tooth gearing into pins on the pinion M so that the wheel makes a turn for every quarter turn of the pinion. By varying size of wheel and pinion and the number of studs in the latter any required pause may be obtained for exhibiting the tablets D.

Fig. 31 is a part view of another arrangement. The rim of the wheel L has here two teeth P, P, gearing at the same time with studs R in the two pinions S each having four tablets, which by having their sixteen surfaces successively exposed present a variety of changes. Instead of clockwork the mechanisms described may sometimes be conveniently worked by a "Hero's" engine by steam raised by a lamp, or by the pressure of water in a pipe, or by a turbine, or other water wheel, or other suitable power. When worked by a stream or tide wheel, well known mechanical means, such as a belt and tightening pulley, must sometimes be applied to allow for the rise and fall. To work a series of them connected by belts or rods on a larger scale, or the signboard before described, steam or other power engines may be used. When using manual power I prefer to apply it by means of a treadle leaving

the hands free for other employment. An endless belt may work a number of mechanisms by a pulley connected to each, or a continuous rod may reach from end to end of the series and be worked by a crank, a ratchet wheel being attached to each in the series, and the rod having a corresponding pawl for each. At a railway station the mechanism may be worked by a weight to be raised by ratchet and pawl lever, the latter extending under the rails and to be worked by the wheels of the train when passing. Street carriages may be employed for similar purposes in other places.

The fifth part of my Invention relates to certain combinations for working it effectively. The movable tablets, pages, frames, and such like apparatus, I sometimes for this purpose arrange to be carried by a man and have them displayed by working the apparatus by hand or by clockwork. Sometimes the turning the handle of musical instruments is made to display the advertisements automatically at the same time by connecting the advertising mechanism to the spindle or handle of the instrument. Sometimes a carriage or vehicle would have the advertising apparatus on its side or sides, and it is worked from one or more of the carriage wheels by means of a belt or a connecting rod with cam or eccentric, intermediate wheel gearing is applied to regulate the speed and transmit the motion to any of the mechanisms before described. Those described with reference to Figs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, may be applied on the sides or top of an omnibus, and connected by belts or levers as that shown at Fig. 26 with wheel gearing to regulate the speed, and one of the mechanisms before-described placed underneath and between the wheels. The inside of a railway or other carriage may be fitted with any of the mechanisms suitable for that purpose, such for instance as those shown at Figs. 5, 7, or 15, their connections or driving gear passing outside and being geared to a cam on a wheel axle by intermediate speed gear. Sometimes I connect an apparatus to a railway carriage door by means of connecting rod or belt. Any of the contrivances shown at Figs. 2 to 8, and 11 to 21, may be constructed on a small scale with clockwork, on or in and to be placed in shop windows, on counters, or suspended on shelves, walls, or hoardings. In one arrangement the tablets and front frame may correspond to Fig. 5, one side to Fig. 17, another side to Figs. 2 and 3, or 11, and the back to Figs. 19 or 20. Instead of a square frame a pillar may be used to contain the apparatus and may be surmounted

by apparatus shown at Figs. 14, 20, or 21, or supported on framework placed above apparatus made according to Figs. 13 and 14. Thus a great variety may be displayed all at work at a railway station, on street hoardings, or on poles, so as to be out of the way and worked by manual or other power.

And having now described the nature of this Invention I declare that I claim,—

Firstly. The application of changeable surfaces worked by hand or clockwork or other power, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

Secondly. The application of apparatus for distributing books and other matter herein-before named, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

Thirdly. The improvements herein set forth for rendering some advertisements more distinct and valuable than the rest by imparting a distinguishing mark to them, also the surrounding them with perforations to facilitate their removal and the apparatus for the marking.

Fourthly. The application of the motive power mechanisms, herein described for working the aforesaid apparatus, substantially as described.

And, fifthly. The combination of the improvements herein set forth.

In witness whereof, I, the said Henry Cyrus Symons, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this Eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

H. CYRUS SYMONS. (L.S.)

Witness,

PETER JENSEN,
Engineer and Patent Agent,
89, Chancery Lane.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE EDWARD EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1871.